The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS

OF

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32.....Royal street.....32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY.

A PSALM OF LIFE.

BY LONGFELLOW.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is *dead* that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is *real!* Life is *earnest!*
And the grave is *not* its goal;
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"
Was spoken of the *soul.*

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and time is fleeting;
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
By a hero in the strife.

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead.

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make *our* lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;

Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

ADVANCING.

Let those deny it who may, the colored people are moving forward in harmony with every perceptable element of progress. Of this we are surrounded with abundant evidence—undeniable, established facts. The net balance of nearly three millions of dollars in the National Savings Bank, the earnings and savings of those almost exclusively who scarcely more than ten years ago were deemed goods and chattels and as such, declared to possess no rights which white men were bound to respect, though silent, speaks with a voice heard the world over, of the industry, thrift and enterprise of the colored people, and in no mean terms of their disposition to economize, accumulate and build up. Go where they will, they carry with them the Bible and Spelling-book, in no instance leaving behind them the great immortal charter of freedom, the declaration of American Independence; and with these to guide them, they go forward, cultivating the soil developing its resources, entightening the minds of their children; and organizing creditable literary associations. They erect houses, purchase farms and pay for them as others do. Everywhere among them churches are being erected, and their pastors are liberally supported. Not only are primary schools organized, liberally patronized and supported by them, but they are establishing colleges and universities of the highest grade, in every quarter of the country. Perhaps the latest effort of the kind, and one in which the people of this community more especially have an immediate interest, is the one recently to establish an institution of a higher grade of learning in the city of St. Louis, under the style and title of the Garrison University. To J. A. Higgins, A. M., is due the honor of inaugurating this enterprise, whose indomnitable will, courage, pluck and perseverance will eventually make a grand success. Five months since he opened the Capitol City College. Most persons supposed it to be but an experiment But to the mind of its President it became a permanent institution from the very moment of its inception. How well he reasoned:

"Large streams, from little fountains flow,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

Impressed from the beginning with its absolute necessity, he had that one grand object in view—to make it a success. To obtain that he bent all his energies. In less than four months, despite all opposition and discouraging obstacles, he has demonstrated to all reasonable satisfaction, that such an undertaking would be properly appreciated and creditably sustained. The result of his energies is the founding of Garrison University, which is now under the control of a regularly and lawfully constituted board of trustees. A charter will be obtained at once, under the title referred to, and measures will be at once instituted by the Board, to acquire property upon which to erect suitable buildings. For the present, temporary quarters have been obtained, and the young university moving forward under the shadow of the good old honored name of Garrison, and the oversight of an exemplary man, an active and energetic President, will receive students in all the grades, on the first Monday in September. With institutions like this at home, where all the grades of learning are successfully taught, the necessity for those to leave the State who desire to obtain an education does not exist, and we cannot but hope that they will at once turn their attention to this institution. Its doors will be thrown open wide enough for all. Its rules will admit both males and females without regard to race, color or creeds. The principles of its character are as broad and as liberal as the Amended Constitution of the Republic, and the only distinction which will ever be made by its liberal-minded founders, is in carrying out the requirement of the charter, will be that of superior merits. That, and that only, will be duly recognized.

[*Missouri Weekly Review.*

Wants and Needs of the Democracy.

The Democratic party wants power.

It needs patriotism.

It wants free trade.

It needs more home industry.

It wants more repeaters at elections.

It needs more honesty at the ballot-box.

It wants ignorant and submissive voters.

It needs educated and independent thinkers.

It wants unlimited control of public affairs through the supremacy of States.

It needs practical and cheerful submission to the supreme laws and Constitution of the United States.

It wants the disfranchisement and restoration to practical slavery of the negro.

It needs the enfranchisement of its followers from the ignorance and tyranny of oligarchical leaders.

It wants to be trusted.

It needs to be distrusted.

It wants more Ku-Klux,

It needs more hangmen.

It wants more whiskey.

It needs more water.

It wants to repudiate.

It needs to be repudiated.

It wants the votes of traitors.

It needs the approbation of loyal citizens.

It wants to govern the country.

It needs to be governed to save the country.

It wants rebel leaders.

It needs loyal followers.

It wants a new departure.

It needs a conscience.

It wants to restore the dead past.

It needs to appreciate the living present.—*New National Era.*

Sugar Growing in Louisiana.

Advices from the South convey the gratifying information of the marked and healthy revival noticeable in the sugar interests of Louisiana. The business of sugar growing and manufacture in that and adjoining States were important and profitable industries before the war, and 1861 the sugar product of Louisiana alone reached a total of 499,410 hhds. For the two following years there are no returns, but in 1864 the product was only about 6,668 hhds. Since that time a steady though gradual increase has been maintained, and in 1869 the product reached a total of 87,000, and it is expected that the crop of this year will yield a total of about 130,0000 hhds. of sugar and molasses. Should the same ratio of increase be maintained, the production will, in a few years, reach a total equal to that of 1861.

In facilities for working the cane and preparing the sugar for market a marked improvement is said to be noticeable. In 1869 there were 817 sugar houses in operation, of which a large proportion were manufacturing sugar on improved processes and using improved machinery. The revival of these important interests is an indication of the gradual recuperation of the South from the disastrous consequences of the war, and the fact that the yield shows a large precentage of increase from last year may be accepted as proof of a disposition on the part of the planters to make the best possible use of the limited facilities of capital and labor now at their command.

The opinion seems to prevail in Louisiana and the adjoining States of the lower Mississippi, region that the culture and manufacture of sugar offers an inviting field for Northern enterprise and capital, and under favorable conditions of social order and freedom from political disturbances, we do not know but that it would be found a promising field in which enterprising men, with sufficient capital, could engage with a fair prospect of large and continuous profit.

White and Black--Their Mutual Relation.

The mutual relations of the black and white race may be guided to the benefit of both, thinks the Richmond Whig, by a general adoption of the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." We quote:

To educate the negro, not only in letters, but in habits of thrift, economy and industry; to instill into him the desire to possess a home of his own, and thereby to attach him to the soil; to bring up his children in the paths of virtue and rectitude; to make him realize that it is his duty to bear the burthens, as well as to enjoy the benefits of the government; to cause him to feel that he has a country to serve, and that his highest honor is "to act well his part," are duties which the white race owes to itself as well as to the black; duties which, if honestly performed will not only avoid the evils which naturally follow violent revolutions to those unprepared for their results, evils hoped for and intended by our enemies, but will bring peace and prosperity to both races. Born under the same sun, raised and living together under the same rule, governed by the same laws, participating in the same prosperity, subject to the same reverses, the interest of the two races in Virginia, if not indentical, are so interwoven that, so long as they live together, whatever affects the one must effect the other.

Ex.

☞ In the case of O. D. Bragdon vs the State Auditor, for services as private Secretary to Governor Warmoth, and which was resisted on account of the failure of Mr. Bragdon to perform certain duties at the office of the Acting Governor, Judge Emerson has decided that "The position of private secretary is not that of a mere clerk or secretary attached to an office, but that of attache to the Governor's person, removable at his will and expiring on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of his principal.

Some portion of his duties may as well be performed without as within the limits of the State, and during a temporary sojourn of the Governor beyond the State boundary might be especially needed in communicating with the acting executive.

The relator has never ceased to be the Governor's private secretary and as such is entitled to his salary. Let a peremptory mandamus issue as prayed for."

THE REASON WHY—"Goodness, gracious. Constance, what do you mean by all those knots in your scarf?"

"Well, you see, my memory being so bad I usually knot my pocket-handkerchief; but this cold weather I find *this* sort of thing more convenient."

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.—A bachelor friend compares a shirt-button to a life, because it so often hangs by a thread.

LAWS

OF THE

State of Louisiana.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY]

EXTRA SESSION OF 1870.

No. 100.

An Act

To aid the German Society of New Orleans to establish a house of reception for immigrants under the auspices of that Society.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury of the State, not otherwise appropriated, to the German Society of New Orleans, for the purposes and on the conditions following, to wit:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the German Society of New Orleans shall hold or acquire by purchase a house of reception in the city of New Orleans for immigrants who may come to the State under its auspices, or be entitled under its rules to the good offices and assistance of said society, wherein said immigrants may, if indigent and unable to pay for food and shelter, be received for a reasonable time to enable them to obtain homes and employment. The said society shall, in addition thereto, use its influence, assistance and advice to favor, so far as may be proper, the entering upon industrial pursuits and settlement within this State of all such healthy and able bodied persons of good character as may be received into said house of reception under the rules and auspices of said society.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the German Society of New Orleans, aforesaid, shall erect or acquire, for the purposes before mentioned, a building of the full value and cost, including the ground upon which it stands, of thirty thousand dollars. The plan and equipments of the same shall be approved by the Board of Commissioners of Immigration of the State and the Governor. Upon such approval, and exhibiting proof to the Governor that property and buildings have been acquired or constructed to the full value of fifteen thousand dollars, the Governor shall issue his warrant for ten thousand dollars of the aforesaid appropriation; and upon the completion of the buildings, or exhibiting proof that full thirty thousand dollars in value of property and buildings have been acquired or erected, and the ground paid for, he shall issue his warrant for the remaining ten thousand dollars of said appropriation.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That upon the delivery of said warrants the German Society of New Orleans aforesaid shall execute in favor of the State an act or acts of mortgage, approved and signed on the part of the State by the Governor for the sums appropriated by the State, to remain a first mortgage upon said property, without interest, and conditioned as follows: So long as said property shall be used for the purposes hereinbefore named, the said mortgage shall be unenforceable, and shall not be foreclosed but shall otherwise be due and payable and in in full force and vigor whenever the Attorney General by the authority of the Governor may enter proceedings in a competent court for the enforcement and foreclosure thereof; provided, that in case of the opening by the German Society of New Orleans aforesaid, of another house of reception, or the removal of the institution to another site, the Governor may consent to a transfer of the mortgage or the execution of another on the place of the site adopted in lieu of the former one, and may for that purpose release the said former mortgage.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act be and the and they are hereby repealed so far as they may conflict, and this act shall have effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved December 30, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 103.

An Act

Relative to bonds taken in cases of arrest, attachment, sequestration and provisional seizure, and to suits against joint obligors.

Section. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in all cases of arrest, attachment, sequestration and provisional seizure, in which bonds are required to be given by the plaintiff previous to the issuing of the writ, the bond so given shall be made payable to the clerk of the court which issues the writ, and the defendant, as well as every person party to the suit, or injured by the issuing of the said writ, shall have recourse thereon against the principal and securities on the bond for any damage they may sustain in case such writ should have been wrongfully issued, and in case the plaintiff should cause the writ to issue against certain specified property, the bond shall inure to the benefit of any and all persons interested in such property, provided, that this act shall not be construed as to release the sheriff, in any manner, from the duties, responsibilities and liabilities now devolved upon him by law.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted etc., That hereafter in all suits against joint obligors it shall be unnecessary to make all the obligors parties to the suit, but each of the joint obligors may be sued and judgment obtained against them seperately for the proportion of the debt or obligation due them respectively, whether all are joined in the suit or not.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved December 30, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARWOTH
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 102.

An Act

To improve the sanitary condition of the city of New Orleans and to grant certain privileges to the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company.

WHEREAS, The health of a people is of paramount importance, and demands the careful attention and action of those to whom the public good is intrusted; and

Whereas, Late analysis has demonstrated that the soil of the city of New Orleans is impregnated with noxious excrement poisoning wells and creating exhalations injurious to life, health and comfort, all of which originate in the sinks and vaults now in use; and

Whereas, Science presents the strongest evidence to prove that cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever and kindred diseases are propogated solely by germs in human excrement; and

Whereas, There is reason to believe that abroad there exists an unfavorable impression of the health of our climate and that this impression or opinion is based principally upon the epidemics which from time to time rage among us, thereby, to a very great extent retarding the better part of immigration and deterring from investment a large amount of capital which would otherwise be attracted by the great natural advantages of our State; and

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, $1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

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Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

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MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAYS LOSSES IN

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A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

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OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :— Daniel E. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelsi, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 3, 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

☞ Telegraphic dispatches say:

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 2—A committee of the Warmoth faction of Louisiana Republicans arrived here this morning, and are waiting for an interview with the President.

☞ The Public Schools of the City are advertised to open on Sept. 11-1871. The Republican of Aug. 31 contains the names of all Teachers employed.

☞ Judge Abell denies that he advised the grand jury to enquire the allegations of bribery in the waterworks case. He says he "well knew that if even they would find cause for an indictment, that there was unfortunately no law on the Statute book to define or punish such crime."

Give us a bribery and corruption law, Legislators.

☞ September was ushered in with cloudy weather, which comparatively obscuring the ardent says of the sum, reduced the temperature a few degrees. Yesterday was pleasant in doors, but that long drizzle was disagreeable to goers out.

☞ The *Times* of yesterday in an article headed DAY DAWN, gloats intensely over the downfall of the Radical Party in 1872 working himself into rhapsody, it exultingly exclaims: "The game is up, thank God! and vengeance hounds upon their heels."

Dont be too hasty, things do look gloomy just now, but they might clear up, all just in time to cast you into the outer darkness of despair. In the meantime let us advise you not to "calculate the number of your juve nile poultry, before the process of incubation is completed.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

Governor Warmoth has suspended from office Mr. N. A. Robinson District Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of this State, on the grounds that it has been "abundantly shown that the said Robinson is guilty of compounding felony, of misdemeanor, corruption and extortion in office, and that he has proved himself wholly incompetent to discharge the duties of the office of District Attorney aforesaid.

☞ The *Louisiana Intelligencer*, of August 30, reports the prevalence of pernicious fever both in Monroe and the adjoining portions of the parish. The disease is said not to yield readily to treatment, several cases having resulted fatally.

☞ The Levee Company have gone into organization. The old Board have resigned, and the new Board, composed of A. F. Williams, Harvey M. Dibble, E. Q. Sewell, Jas. H. Oglesby, Walter H. Waite, P. Bronson, J. R. West, R. B. Campbell, G. T. Sherman and A. G. Price, have been formed. Governor Warmoth has appointed General Jeff. Thompson Commissioner on the part of the State, and the *Times* says Gen. Forster is likely to be appointed by President Grant on the part of the United States.

The work, therefore, of strengthening, rebuilding and improving the levees of the State promises to be carried on now with a vigor and efficiency unequalled by any previous efforts in this direction.

THEIR LITTLE GAME.

If any doubt existed of the determination of the Customhouse clique to "rule or ruin", it must now be dispelled. Defeated at all points in their efforts to make the Republican party repudiate its chosen leaders, they boldly offer to sell out to the common enemy. Their greed of office is such that to oust Governor Warmoth from power, and thus secure a brief control of the Executive patronage, Dunn, Carter & Co. willingly ignore their super-heated pledges of fidelity to Grant's fortunes and attempt to barter the State to the Democrats in 1872 in return for Democratic assistance in impeaching our Chief Executive.

The ablest and most consistent Democratic journal in Louisiana has this to say on the subject, in an article headed "The Conditions of an Alliance:"

The plans of the leaders of the two factions of the Republican party in this State, with a view to the approaching general elections, are beginning to develop themselves. So far, there does not appear to be any disposition on the part of these factions to reconcile their differences. On the contrary, the Dunnites swear that Warmoth must be driven from power, even if to effect it they shall be forced to give the State to the Democracy. We are informed, indeed, that a prominent member of the Dunn party, in an interview with a prominent Democrat, said that if the Democracy would unite with the Dunnites to impeach Warmoth, they might dictate almost their own terms with regard to the next administration of the State Government. Such an offer certainly would not be made if the Dunnites felt themselves able, single-handed, to cope with Warmoth, and the inference is a fair one, that his impeachment would fail unless the Democracy were to co-operate in the measure.

The *Bee* proceeds to state upon what terms only, the Democrats can league with the bolters which are virtually to repeal every law that has been passed to secure impartial justice to all classes—and closes with the very sound reflection that those men are too willing to betray their own party to be safely trusted by any other.

While we sincerely deplore that any man or men with whom we have had political affiliations should be guilty of such base apostacy, we can yet find cause for congratulation in the fact that their case is so desperate as to force a "showing of hands" at this early day. Not only Louisiana Republicans but the National Government, are thus furnished with the means of judging the bayonet Conventionists according to their deserts.

"STRUCK HER WITH A CANE."

The members of the City Council met on Friday last in the Mayor's parlor, and listened to the accusations of a female inmate of the work-house against Mr. Michael Bowen, warden of that Institution. The result was that Mr. Bowen was removed from office and Mr. Buckley installed instead.

Mr. Bowen is dissatisfied of course, and has rushed into print, and pours out in deprecatory, denunciatory, and expository style the burden of his song, through the columns of the *Times*. He admits however that on one occasion the complainant disobeyed his orders and he struck her with a small cane and pushed her up stairs. There is no harm, nor offence in striking people and pushing them, oh no! Are they not in the work-house?

Efforts are making to attribute the prompt action of the City Administrators to interested motives. From our standpoint it seems that the keeper of any institution who is incapable of controlling the ebullitions of a morose disposition, even in the face of provocation, is unworthy of being in charge of people whose very circumstances render them very difficult of management and demand above everything a cool, self-possessed temper.

A RECOIL.

The *Bee* is so desperately pushed for grounds of attack upon Governor Warmoth, that it "goes blind" in its statements.

A day or two ago it declared the Eighth District Court to be the property of the Executive, and that the will of Warmoth was there substituted for justice, entirely overlooking the fact that a Democratic judge is, and for some time will be, the presiding genius of the tribunal referred to. Judge Emerson and his friends are indignant, and the public laugh at the blundering malice of the *Bee*.

ADIEU CHER!—The *Citizens' Guard* is relieved from duty. It has become the property of "The National Republican Printing Company," and Thursday last, the last issue lingered in the hands of the printers, but it expired, exhibiting the strength of its ruling passion, in raving over Conway, the legal aspect, and the latest tyranny.

HOW IT STANDS.

The truth as regards the presentation of the Waterworks bill to the Governor, is this: The bill was sent to the Executive residence at a late hour on May 25th, and receipted for as "*a package*," by a member of the household. On Monday, the 27th, parties interested in the job notified the Governor of this fact, when he told them they had better recover the bill and procure a regular receipt, which they promptly did, returning the receipt first obtained. Thus the bill was really in the hands of the Governor only during the 27th, 28th, 1st and 2nd, on which latter designated day, the Assembly adjourned. But, granting that the service at the Governor's house on the night of the 25th was legal, it does not help the matter for Mr. Bovee and his backers in the least. Admit that Sunday, the 26th, can legally be counted as included within the constitutional limitation, and yet the five days allowed by law for the Governor to withhold the bill had not expired when the Legislature adjourned. By their own showing, the bill was presented at the Executive mansion on Saturday at *forty-five minutes past eleven o'clock P. M.*, and at about *ten o'clock P. M.* of the following Thursday the Legislature was defunct by adjournment *sine die*.

Every stage in the progress of this outrageous scheme of plunder is marked by trickery and cunning, and the more it is investigated, the more obnoxious the light in which the manipulators must stand before the public. The position of the Governor, on the contrary, must win added confidence and respect from all parties who have the real welfare of the community at heart.

We lament that Messrs. Dunn and Carter should have become implicated in the affair by furnishing what purported to be a certified copy of a bill the original of which the Governor had publicly announced his conviction he was lawfully withholding from publication.

THE WATER-WORKS.

There is a momentary lull in the storm raised over the City Water-Works. The two sets of new claimants are at bay, and the "City Fathers" have set a guard over everything connected with this grand prize.

Secretary Bovee is taking his suspension like a "little man," and the incorporators in his improperly promulgated Water-works Bill will have to wait for the next Legislature to decide whether they shall have the franchises conferred by the Bill. The other set of incorporators are waiting on the Council to pass "an ordinance" conferring the control of the Water-works on them; and the Council is in perplexity over the question.

Of course all this wrangling springs from the interference of certain powers with the designs of these several corporations. The Governor on the one hand refuses to sign one bill for reasons which he will submit to the next Legislature, and the Mayor on the other is embarassing the passage of the new ordinance as much as possible. Both oppositions are intended to leave the control of the Water Works in the hands of the City Council. We cannot now speak of the comparitive merits of the two new schemes, but there is not the shadow of a doubt that for a city like New Orleans, with an inexhaustible supply of water all round us, with every facility that "wit and wealth" can command, there is not a worse, more imperfectly watered city in the Universe. The voice of complaint has been loud and long, but it has been unheeded, and the present miserable drag-along system has been perpetuated.

There is need of reformation, rejuvenation and efficiency in the entire department, and it is the recognition of the needs and demands of the city in this direction as well as the desire to enter in a profitable "spec," that are urging these several efforts to obtain control of the Water Works; and the Council may be assured that if the present squabble end in leaving them in possession of the Water Works, they *must* in order to retain such control, make such improvements, lay such pipes, extend such branches, supply the City with such a supply of water in cases of fire, as will deserve the confidence, the approval, and respect of the Public, while they will enjoy the satisfaction of observing the immense benefits they confer on the Citizens of New Orleans.

☞ We had the pleasure on Friday last of a brief call from Rev. Dr. Thompson, Chaplain of Straight University.

WHERE IS OUR VIDOCQ?

The *Republican* records the robbery of the office of Messrs. Belden and Dennis, Attorneys for the succession of Capt. B. L. Bradley and the taking of important papers relating to the claim of the deceased as informer in the great sugar frauds of 1869. It seems that a mysterious fatality attaches to all persons prominently engaged in prosecuting this gigantic swindle upon the government. District Attorney A. B. Long was found dead—supposed to have committed suicide— while examining the case in his private office. Capt. F. W. Perkins, Mr. Long's most confidential friend and one of chief Government witnesses in the cases, was found (another mysterious suicide) dead in his private office soon after; and a few weeks subsequently the informer, Bradley, was entrapped into a controversy by two strangers, and stabbed to death.

Bradley's brother and executor, who is prosecuting the claim for informer's fees, was knocked down by Collector Casey, in the presence of Marshal Packard and others, about ten days ago, for alluding to this mysterious affair in the sacred precincts of the Customhouse, and now the evidence upon which his case mainly rests is strangely stolen from his attorney's desk.

Here are a series of facts, in no way perhaps linked together, but which seem queerly enough to bear upon each other, in a way, that should arouse the police, to vigilance and insure the greatest scrutiny, who will win undying laurels, by forever setting at rest the doubts and mysteries which surround these bloody deaths.

GRANT AND THE RING.

With unequalled unanimity, the Republican press of the country demands of President Grant the removal of the Gatlin gunners who attempted to crush the right of assembly and free speech on the 9th of August. The press speaks for the Republican party, and must be listened to. Not even General Grant, whom the American people "delight to honor," can safely turn a deaf to this popular demand. To fail in his duty to punish the men who have so outraged public decency, and every American idea of political liberty, would be to jeopardize his hold upon the public heart; —to shield them from the legitimate consequences of their acts would be to sacrifice the respect and confidence of those tried friends who elevated him to the highest office in the nation.

We do not expect undue haste and inconsiderate action. That time for full investigation of the facts should be taken is right and proper. But when the facts are laid before the President, as they perhaps now have been by duly accredited representatives of the Republican party of Louisiana, we do expect prompt and emphatic repudiation and dismissal from office of the men who are proven guilty of the fratricidal attempt to destroy our party. The country awaits the President's action.

COURTING INVESTIGATION.

The published proceedings of the City Council, of Friday last, contain among other important matter the following letter from Joseph Hernandez, Esq.:

OFFICE OF THE N. O. WATER WORKS, New Orleans, August 31, 1871.

To the Mayor and Administrators, etc.:

Hon. Sirs—Serious charges having been brought against the gentlemen composing the New Orleans Water Works Company, at the last session of your honorable body, by Administrators who pretend that they have been offered bribes, it becomes our duty to demand an investigation of these charges, so that the people of this city may learn the exact facts in the controversy, and we respectfully dequest that you take such steps as will elicit full and true information as to the statements made or attempted bribery. Yours Respectfully,

J. HERNANDEZ, President.

This prompt "demand" for an investigation into certain damaging allegations which have been made against the association of which Mr. Hernandez is President, was as promptly met by the Council, who appointed three members of that body, and the Mayor, to inquire into the accusation.

This action is felt by the Council to be "just alike to the Administrators and to the people, whose servants they are, that the facts in connection with the alleged bribery should be thoroughly investigated and made public."

Ere long, therefore, it may reasonably be expected that we shall be in full possession of all the facts in connexion with this affair, and be in a position to judge the matter.

SPEECH OF R. H. WHITE,

AT A MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS HELD AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH, LITTLE ROCK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1871.

You are aware that the politics of this country are divided between and absorbed in two great parties. This state of things is particularly essential to the health and perpetuity of a Democratic government. De Tocqueville says one of the dangers of a Democracy is that unless guarded, it tends towards despotism. Agitation is essential to the life and health of a republic, perpetual quiet to a dynasty. If the Alps, piled in still sublimity, be the emblem of despotism, ours is the ever restless ocean, which, girt within the eternal laws of gravitation, is always pure, because never still. Need you be inquired of why you act with the Republican party? Why is any intelligent man of that school of politicial ethics? The light and spirit of the age in which we live present the fullest and clearest reply to such interrogatories. It is both of the nature and spirit of christian civilization to secure to every human being the fullest liberty and the broadest possible equality. Judge Taney more than twenty years ago, said that if the language employed in the Declaration of Independence should be used in a similar instrument today it would be understood to include the whole human family. Such, indeed, are the principles which underlie our national existence; and it is certainly remarkable with what a timid indifference and mandlin sentimentality white men have always shrunk from a cordial support of the legitimate inferences drawn from those admitted principles.

Born since 1789, they have always taken absolute right and complete equality to mean white men only. But much has been done to redeem American society from its abnormal condition. We have much for which to be thankful, and much more for which to hope. A party that shuts its eye to color in the administration of justice and equity, certainly deserves and draws to its support all intelligent and virtuous minds.

Our bounden duty lies in giving our undivided support to that party which knows no man by his color or condition, but *all* as citizens of a common country, whose emoluments, duties, obligations and honors are disposed alike among all. But we are surrounded by many and adverse influences; and our chief danger is the liability of being divided. Guard with a jealous eye the influence brought to bear upon us, and yield only to such as bear onward in a straight and direct line. A tortuous, swerving policy will prove our ruin. It is said the Emperor Nicolas once requested his engineers to build him a railroad from St. Petersbugh to Moscow. They brought him a paper with the intended road for iron horse and his train, marked out. What did you make it crooked for? said the emperor. Why, replied the engineers to reach that city and to take in that community and to include that manufactuing interest. He took the paper and tore it in pieces; on another, marked with his pencil a straight line between the two capitals, and said, "Let everybody look out for himself; build me that road." This should be our policy; with an eye single to the general good, jealously guarding what we have gained, move forward to greater things in the future, and be careful to be firmly united, keeping in a straight line. We are cautioned against those who would lead us astray by diverting our minds from a straight-forward line of duty. "If any man shall say unto you, Lo! here is Christ, or lo! there; believe it not." There are many whose goodness we will not doubt, but whose ability as leaders and instructors we most seriously question. Let me call your attention to the most ludicrous riddle of the day; it stands at the head of one of our city papers in these words: "Universal amnesty, and honest men for officers." By way of analysis let us consider this wonderful slogan, as presenting, First, a prodigy. "Universal amnesty;" how nicely the word "universal" applies to the political disabilities of a few individuals of our single country. A splendid panacea for all the wounds rebellion made. We do not say that we object to its application, but there is a time and way, and proper subjects for all things. Secondly, we have a paradox, "Honest men for office." Certainly this is a thing most devoutly to be wished; but who expects it? Whence shall they come? History teaches that most men are all right in private life, but when they come to the throne they change their minds.

Andrew Johnson, I suppose will never be forgotten. Coleridge tells of a man who always took off his hat with great demonstration of respect when speaking of himself. The Arkansas *Journal* has had its hat off for the last three months, and bids fair now not to have a covered head again till the close of the campaign of '72. We confess to being reminded of Andrew Johnson's swelling, windy utterances, rounding off with, "I will be your Moses," and feel exceeding strong promptings to suspicion and distrust.

Glittering generalities and specious phrases are but decoys employed by marplots and disorganizers. The unbridled ambition of some men is to rule, and if they cannot lead, they will destroy. Let such know by our unanimity of action that they cannot find supporters in us. With Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri before us, we will not be led like lambs to the slaughter. There is little danger except in division. United we stand and succeed. But we cannot close without calling your attention to the avowed purpose of the Democratic-Conservative party of the country. The Richmond [Va.] *Whig* says:

"The Conservatives of Virginia can carry one-half at least of the colored vote in the State. They have all the appliances—they possess the intelligence and the property—and nothing is wanting but the temper, the condescension, and the industry. It is a reproach to their sagacity and their patriotism, too, if they fail to do what it is so obviously their interest and their duty. If they do not use the colored vote, it will be used by their enemies. Policy and patriotism alike dictate that we should make a strenuous effort to gain the confidence and co-operation of the better portion of the black population. We have the arguments of every sort for success. Let every Conservative go to work and enlist as many colored voters as he can under his standard. The negroes are a proud and aristocratic race, and they would greatly prefer an alliance with white gentlemen to one with white blackguards. Kind and considerate treatment of them by gentlemen will go far to win them. It will be a great good to break up the solid negro vote. It will be good for the blacks and good for the whites, good, of course, for the whole commonwealth."

We may henceforth congratulate ourselves at the prospect of getting into good company. It certainly shows some signs of progress when the Democratic representatives in congress on the 19th day of last April said: "We earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union to spare no effort to maintain peace and order, to carefully protect the rights of every citizen, to preserve kindly the relations among all men, and to discountenance and discourage any violations of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the constitution or any of its amendments."

It cannot be supposed that any sensible man is fooled by any of this. We can see the purpose and will not allow ourselves to be divided. While we compliment our friends for the hopeful signs of progress, we remember the sentiment of Henry Clay—"United we stand, divided we fall."

Arkansas Weekly Republican.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 20th. The following departments will then open: Elemantory, to train students in the rudiments of knowledge, by day and evening schools.

Academic, in which students are prepared for college, or receive a good English Education.

Collegiate, in which a Freshmen class will be orgonized.

Normal, arranged with special reference to the Education of Teachers.

Commercial, to fit students for business life.

Ordinary tuition one dollar per month. Those intending to be teachers, are admitted free of charge. Most of the books are loaned to the students.

Worthy and needy students will have their tuition remitted.

More than a thousand students have been in attendance the past year. Apply early to Rev. Dr. Thompson, at the University. students will be Examined for admission, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18th and 19th.

New Orleans Sept. 1st 1871.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Fully 15,000 white votes were cast for Republicanism two years ago, when everything in Texas was in a chaotic state, our party split, and without a sufficient number of leaders, money, or official patronage to enable us to organize our forces and present a solid, unbroken front to the enemy. With a growth of two years added to our party, with thirty Republican papers scattered over the state, where but seven weak sickly affairs in all existed before; with leaders and organizers in every county; with the firearm bill and the state police to enforce peace and prevent violence and intimidation at the polls; with better railroad and telegraph facilities than we had before; with a general confidence in the stability of the government, and the leniency and justice of the great Republican party; with all these things as well as a sad remembrance of the ostracism and trials we have all passed through and endured in the past, it is perfectly safe and sensible to estimate that the white vote polled for our party two years ago, under such trying and unfavorable circumstances, will be more than doubled the coming elections, while the black vote will likewise be greatly increased throughout the whole state. In Bexar county the white Republican vote will not fall short of 1,200, and in at least a dozen other counties in the west it will run up to 400 or 600 while the entire country west of the Colorado the IVth congress district will poll not less than 12,000 to 15,000 votes for the Republican ticket, both in the congress and legislative campaigns; while it will be admitted that in the other three congress districts the Republican white vote will average 300 votes to the county. The registration books show that there are over 50,000 black voters in the state already registered and it is altogether probable that the next registration will run the number up to fully 60,000, all of which will be cast for the Republican ticket. Add to this 30,000 whites, and a Mexican vote of a few thousand and Democracy in Texas will be buried.

—*Exchange.*

☞ Governor Warmoth is expected up this morning on the Gov. Allen, accepting the hospitalities of Major James' mansion. We learn he proposes to remain some time in urban Baton Rouge—devoting his leisure to a careful supervision and reorganization of the public institutions of this place, as well as to seek for that rest and quiet so necessary to the effectual recuperation of his exhausted physical system under which he is laboring from the effects of that unfortunate accident. We ask that the Governor be permitted to discharge the necessary duties of his office as quietly as possible, remember he is an invalid, and greatly needs rest.

State Journal.

☞ Some of the sorehead country papers, taking their cue from the late Evening *Bulletin*, are pitching into Governor Warmoth for his alleged abuse of the Methodist Church while raking down Speaker Carter at the Turner Hall Convention. It is a cold trail, gentlemen. There is not a member of that persuasion who does not know the difference between the Methodist Church South, to which the Governor alluded, and that division to which our people so numerously belong. Mr. Carter's church supported slavery and secession, and still refuses communion with, or recognition of, colored Methodists. And "that's what's the matter."

☞ The strength of the Masonic Order in the United States, as reported by the committee on correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, aggregates as follows: Number of lodges, 7,495; members initiated during last year, 41,936; total number of members in thirty-eight states and one territory, 466,892. The order is strongest in New York, where there are 650 lodges, and 75,262 members. Illinois comes next, with 606 lodges, and 33,996 members. Pennsylvania has 310 lodges, and 32,958 members.—*Exchange.*

☞ The New York *Sun* characterizes Charles Read's "Terrible Temptation" as "a piece of carrion literature;" and stigmatises the conduct of the publishers, Messrs. Harper & Bros., of New York, and Messrs. Osgood & Co., of Boston, as "a scramble for the infamy of being foremost in the work of debauching the public morals."

☞ The battle of Inkermann was fought on Sunday, the 5th of November, 1854.

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE IS PROOF OF WHAT IT WILL DO.

1. Among the first acts of the Republican Congress, after some necessary measures to resist the Democratic rebellion, was the adoption of the homestead law, under which the whole mass of the public domain is opened to the possession and ownership of the laboring man upon the condition of settlement and cultivation, at the nominal price of $10 for 160 acres.

2. Provision was made by which this vast property was largely enhanced in value, and rendered accessible to men of limited means, over the lines of the trans-continental railroad—the construction of which had been delayed under Democratic rule, by the fear that free labor would possess this rich inheritance, to the exclusion of slave labor.

3. The whole system of servile labor was abolished by the Republican party, in spite of the united and persistent opposition of the Democracy in congress and on the battle-field.

4. Again, the whole mass of unrequited labor was lifted to the country's defenders, thereby giving it enlarged opportunities, enabling it to command the attention and the sympathies of the nation, and rendering its future subjection to bondage absolutely impossible.

5. This whole class was endowed with citizenship and all its rights and advantages—against all of which acts the Democrats in congress and in the state recorded a united negative—yet it is easy to see that each successive step added immeasurably to the dignity and power of labor.

6. The whole remaining public lands of the south were reserved from sale, and appropriated to the exclusive use of actual settlers, by which the landless laborers of that section come to the ownership of more than forty-five millions of acres, sufficient for half a million of homes of eighty acres each, and by which, also, the further progress of land monopoly in that section is forever stopped.

7. It has given guaranty by a solemn and unanimous declaration of the House of Representatives, that the future land policy of the party shall be in the interest of individual occupation and ownership, and opposed to sales or grants under conditions which will admit the further growth of personal or corporate monopoly.

8. And finally, it has given practical evidence of its fidelity to the principles of land distribution to actual occupants, through its organized land committees, and in the defeat of numerous land grant bills at the recent session of Congres. Ec.

COLORED IMMIGRATION.

Accounts have recently been published of the organization of four colonies in the Southern States, of colored men, for settlement in Kansas. It is a very wise move on their part, and will be of great benefit to Kansas, in the developement of her virgin resources. The colored men may here take up a township or county, having their own schools, churches, societies, electing their own officers, and being the merchants and manufacturers of that locality. The State Government will always be in harmony with them, for our laws are made for all.

When the census was taken there were in Kansas 17,108 colored persons—nearly as many as West Virginia has, her number being only 17,980. There are more colored persons here than in the States of California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maine Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont. Not one of the Territories has 500. Their whole population in the Union.

We have seen much of these people in Kansas, and know that they make good soldiers and good citizens. They are peaceable, orderly eager to learn and ready to work. They support schools and churches as well as any other class in the community and have all the characteristics of good citizens. There is no obstacle to impede their progress, or to seriously interfere with their happiness and prosperity, while the South for half century to come, will look upon them as serfs and menials. For their own sake, and for ours we welcome them to Kansas. It is a better place for them than Liberia, and better than any other State in the Union, for here they can pursue happiness in their own way, and work out their true destiny.—*Fort Scott (Kansas) Monitor.*

Paying the Printer.

There are people of every civilized country under the sun who have mistaken ideas about the business of printing and the manufacture of newspapers. They believe that a newspaper can exist, thrive and flourish by itself, without any external aid, on the principle on which the bear manages to tide over the cold weather, without requiring sustenance or board. Many of the people of Canada labor under this strange idea, hence it comes that some of our brethren of the provincial press are driven half yearly to dun and clamor for what is due them, and to brow beat readers who read their papers without money and without price. Our brother of the Allison *Star*, of the 29th ult., makes an appeal *ad misericordiam*, which is a fair sample of what printers are driven to do by the wanton neglect and carelessness of those whom they faithfully serve. He says: "We want money and must have it. From the date of our commencement to the present, we have not urged upon our subscribers or advertisers the necessity of paying up. There is an end to all things, and we find that the time has arrived when we cannot refrain from asking for what should have been paid long since. Printers like other people, require money. We have a large weekly outlay in the way of wages, paper, ink, &c. We therefore trust this hint may be sufficient." Every straightforward man will admit that there is something desperately wicked in the system which compels a decent man to turn bum-bailiff, and throw out such vivid hints and insinuations as the above. Every straightforward man will admit, also, that the parties who are the cause of such a transformation are guilty not only of uncharitableness, but downright dishonesty, and should be placarded as swindlers of the poor and needy. The printer ought to be the last man in the world subjected to gouging. His profits are small—for years often invisible—he has then to toil early and late, to slave often when men are at rest, to steer his bark through a multitude of abuse which, if justice were done, should fall on other shoulders, and—besides doing all this—he must never lose sight of the interests of his readers, nor cease to push them forward with might and main.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Sept. 1—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—We notice a rather better inquiry, but the sales are confined to only 100 to 200 bales at previous prices.

Factors are firm in their views, and it would be difficult to buy to any great extent at quotations.

Yesterday's business embraced 150 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	13½@14	—
Ordinary	14@15½	15½
Good Ordinary	16½@17	16½
Low Middling	17½@17¾	17½
Middling	18½@18¾	—
Strict Middling	—@—	—
Good Middling	—@—	—

SUGAR:—

Good Fair, ₰ lb	11½
Yellow Clarified	13½
Fair	11½
Fully fair	12
White	13@13½

MOLASSES:—

Reboiled, plantation, ₰ gallon	30@—
Reboiled, refinery	35@ 60
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:—

Superfine	4 75
Double extra	5 75
Treble extra	6 25
Good Treble Extra	6 50
Good Extra	—
Choice Extra	6 75, and 8 00

CORN:—

Yellow mixed, ₰ bushel	—c
Choice Yellow	71@—
White mixed	68
Yellow	—
White	70
Choice White, in Dundees	—
St. Charles county White	—
Mixed, in poor order	—

OATS:—

St. Louis, ₰ bushel	68@—
Galena	52

BRAN:—

₰ 100 lbs	1 10

HAY:—

Western, ₰ ton	30 00
Choice	35 00

PORK:—

Summer-cured Mess	—
Winter-packed Mess	—
Retailing at	$14 25@ 14 50

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg FURNITURE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE,
MATTRASSES,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,
103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,
MORESQUE BUILDING,
New Orleans.

STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,
JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of
JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.
apl. 6-tf

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumb erland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to
STEVENSON & VERLANDER. Agents, 135 Gravier street.
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of
JAS. T. TUCKER. 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND
Blue Line, Via Cairo,
WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet
ST. JOHN.
W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,
Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.
The Steamer KATIE,
J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on
SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS
of every description, just received at
F. R. HARDEN'S
29 ... CHARTRES STREET ... 29
(between Canal and Customhouse.)

For Rent.

That desirable family residence on Claiborne street between Palmyra and Gasquet. For further particulars apply to
H. M. ROBINSON,
22 Commercial Place

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.
Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.
District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

*** Republican papers of this State lase copy.

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Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.
Family and Country Orders Solicited. No. 49 3mo

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NO. 221 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, La.
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Emporium of Fashion
FOR LADIES.
Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.
FURNISHING GOODS
OF ALL KINDS, FROM
HEAD DRESS
TO HOSIERY,
SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.
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Orders respectfully solicited.
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COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,
STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,
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Bookseller and Stationer
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HOUSE CARPENTER
CANAL ST. Bet VILLERE & ROBERTSON ST'S.
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—FOR CASH—
Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at
BRASELMAN & ADAM'S
CASH HOUSE
THAN
ELSEWHERE.
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Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.
WILL CONVINCE.
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For further information call at the College, or address
Prof. A. T. Selover, Principal.

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Manufacturers and Dealers
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
Trunks, Vallses and Bags,
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No 167 Canal Street,
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Incorporated August 17, 1868
CHARLES T. HOWARD .. PRESIDENT.
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.
CLASS M.
TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, Sept. 9, 1871,
HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.
SCHEME:
20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
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1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to			$200,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to.
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Not one returned—
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PRICE $18.
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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Whereas, The experience and example of many large cities teaches us the necessity of filling up the ordinary vaults; and

Whereas, The earth closet system has proved to the simplest, surest and most effective means of at once obviating all the inconvenience, nuisance and pestilence attending the ordinary privy, while at the same time saving to the community a large amount of the most valuable known fertilizing material, much needed in many sections of our State;

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to dig or construct within the urban limits of the city of New Orleans any sink or privy vault.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all sinks and privy vaults now attached to, or connected with any building situate within the urban limits of the city of New Orleans shall be, filled up by the owner or owners of the property whereon the sink, vault or vaults may be situated within one year from the passage of this act, and in such order as the Board of Health may from month to month direct, and it shall be the duty of the said Board of Health to designate each month, by streets, or squares, such part or parts of the city of New Orleans wherein the sinks or privy vaults may from overflow or other causes be most prejudicial to health and the owners of premises so designated shall fill up the sink, privy vault or vaults thereon, within three months from the date of notification by the said Board of Health and this system of closing up sinks or vaults shall be gradually extended until it shall, within one year, cover the whole city of New Orleans and may be extended thereafter by the said Board of Health to any new area which may hereafter be incorporated within the city limits.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the owner or owners of any building or buildings, who shall fail to have the sink, privy vault or vaults connected therewith, filled up within the specified time shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars, for each and every sink or privy vault, recoverable in the name of the State, at the suit of the District Attorney, before any court of competent jurisdiction, seventy-five per cent. of which shall be paid over to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and twenty-five per cent. to the informant.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That should any owner or owners of any building or buildings situated within the urban limits of the city of New Orleans, fail to have the sink, privy vault or vaults connected therewith filled up within the prescribed time, it shall then be the duty of the said Board of Health to cause the said sink, privy vault or vaults to be filled up at the expense of the said owner or owners of said premises, and the contractor or person employed for that purpose shall have the right to sue in his own name to recover the expenses so incurred.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That "The New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company" shall have the exclusive right and privilege, for the period of ten years, to commence from the passage of this act, to remove any and all fecal matter, excrement or fertilizing material which may be accumulated under the operation of the "Dry Earth System," on any premises situated within the urban limits of the city of New Orleans; *provided*, the said company shall, when required by the owner or occupant of any building or tenement, or by the Board of Health, supply suitably prepared deodorizing and disinfecting material in sufficient quantities to deodorizing and disinfecting material in sufficient quantities to deodorize and disinfect well arranged earth closets, and shall, for supplying said disinfectant, and removing the said product, charge no more than one dollar for each box of movable vault holding not less than twenty gallons, and shall, also, upon proper application, furnish for sale earth closets, with movable vaults holding not less than twenty gallons each, or at a rent of not more than twelve dollars each per annum.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company shall have power to increase their capital stock to five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars each, at such time and in such manner as their board of directors may direct; *provided*, that two hundred thousand dollars of the amount shall be upon subscription by any owner of real estate or occupant of property situated within the urban limits of the city of New Orleans, notice of which shall be given within thirty days after the passage of this act, in two daily journals published in the city of New Orleans, and subscriptions thereto shall be received at the office of the company for ninety days thereafter, between the hours of nine A. M. and three o'clock P. M., unless sooner taken, provided no subscriber shall, in his own name, subscribe for more than ten shares.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in contravention of this act be, and they are hereby, repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing act, received in this office Jannuary 11,1871, having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of the General Assembly, in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 104.

An Act

For the relief of Taxpayers.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That the taxpayers be and are hereby relieved from the payment of interest and penalties upon the State. parish or municipal and city taxes for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-one to eighteen hundred and sixty-four inclustve and that one year from and after the passage of this act be granted for the payment of the face of the original tax bills.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[Signed] MORTIMER CARR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Signed] OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved December 31, 1870.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Gonernor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

"Snodgrass," daring "Winkle," the gallant "Tupman," the shifty but vivacious "Jingle," "Sam Weller," the incomparable, here, with those vagrant pigeons from Guildhall strutting and fluttering at the window, Dickens must have sat roaring at his own fun, and the creations of humor only transcended by him who created "Falstaff." Yes, there has been laughing at the Inn before now; for here at No. 3, down to the left as you enter the archway, that gay, light-hearted "Mercutio," Mr. Charles Mathews, set up as an architect, and many a bright castle in the air be built.

"I went out one day," says Mr. Mathews, "left a card pinned, 'Back in an hour,' and did not come back for five years."

A humorous writer in an exchange says that advertising goods "is just like snorin' or takin' a crying baby to church. If you sleep in church and don't snore, how's folks on the back seats to know you are there? And in regard to the baby, folks would never know you could raise one, if, when nurse takes him to church, he didn't let off steam. But when he yells out good and strong, everybody, parson and all, feel mighty good. They look at him and say to themselves: "Fine baby that, by hokey! A regular rhinocessor-cow, by gum!" The more he bellers the more people know it, and the more they know it the more they think about it."

The Census (Arithmetical) Progression—"What do you intend to be 'this' time, Maria? Last time you were 'Thirty-one,' and thirty the time before!"

"Tell the truth, dear Thirty-two. Heigho! How time flies!"

PRECOCIOUS MEMORY—Infant Dancer: "La! mama, you surely are not going to dance with the gentleman. Yesterday you said he was a mere baboon."

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Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

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Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

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INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS.

[MADE UNDER PAUL'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combina ion Sid Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

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of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

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The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,

J. J. Brown, Master.

(In place of steamer Natchez,)

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

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230 ROYAL ST., CORNER ST. PHILIP,

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P. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

AT AUCTION PRICES.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, buiall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheells, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a *Trifling Expense.*

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

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To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

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BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

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Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building. Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

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